

FIG. 1.

FIG. 1A.

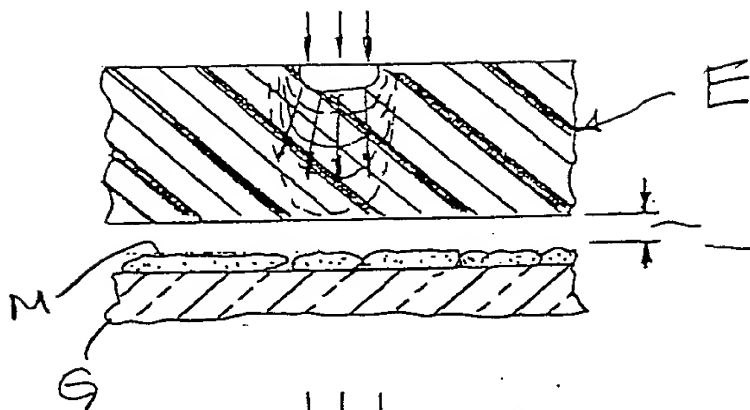


FIG. 1B.

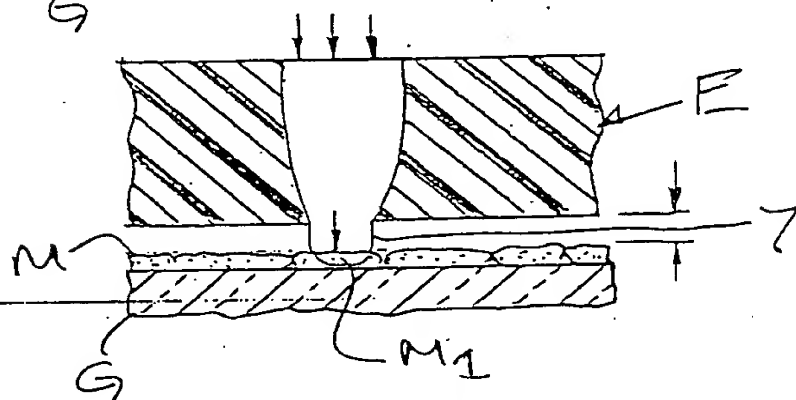


FIG. 1C.

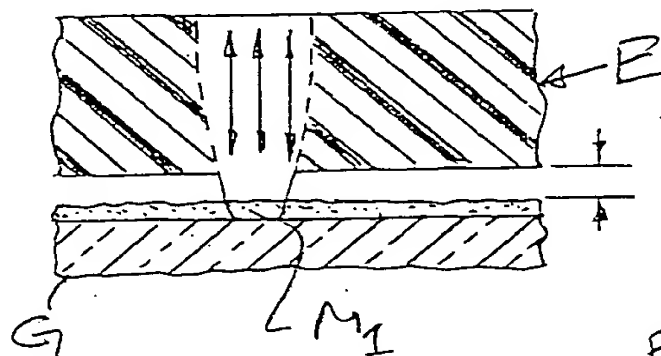


FIG. 1D.

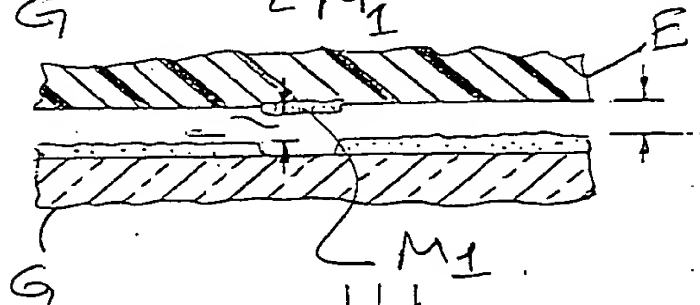


FIG. 1E.

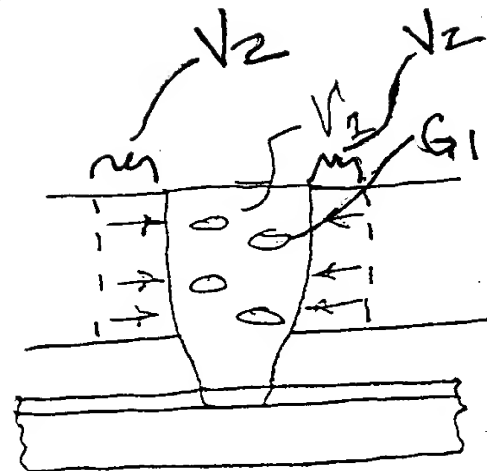
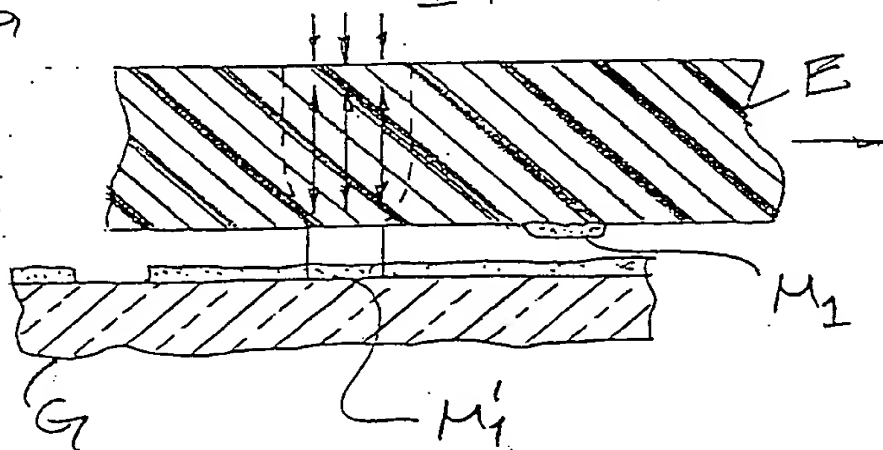


Fig 1 F

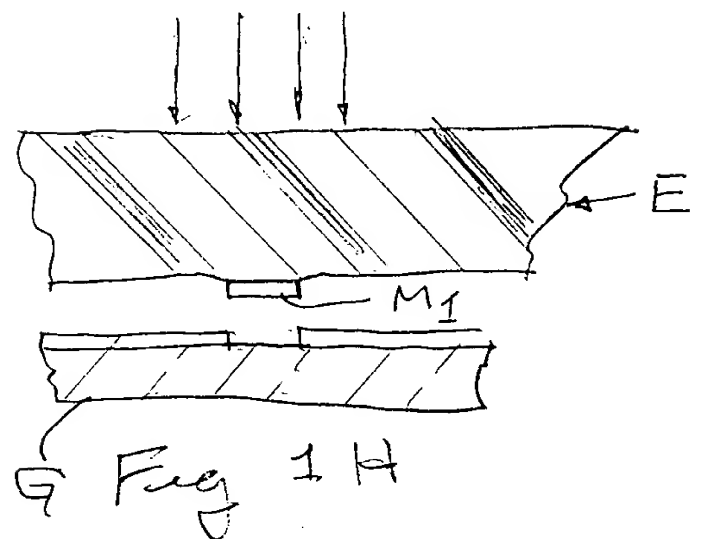
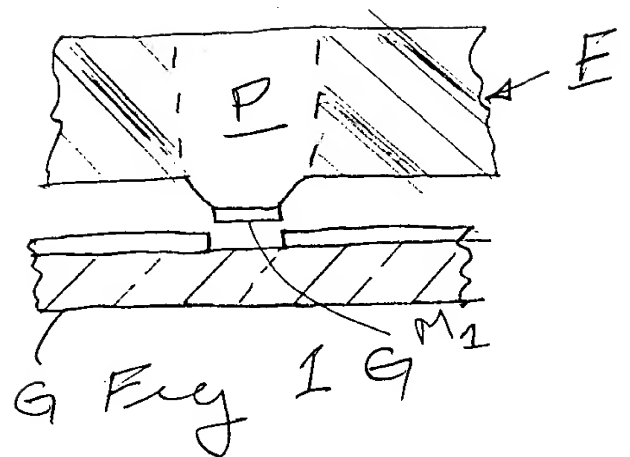


FIG. 2A.

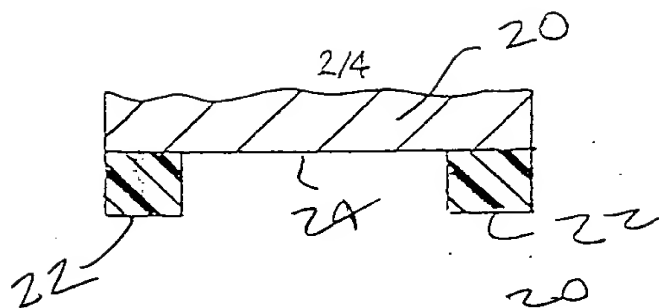


FIG. 2B.

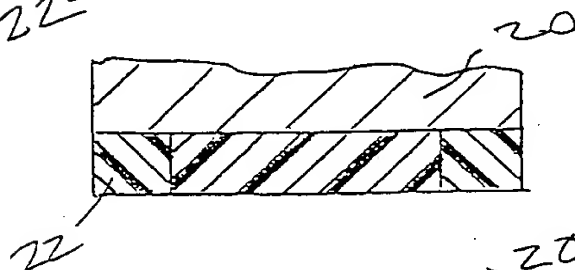


FIG. 2C.

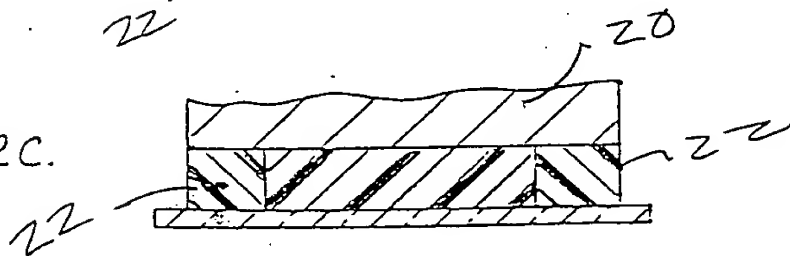


FIG. 2D.

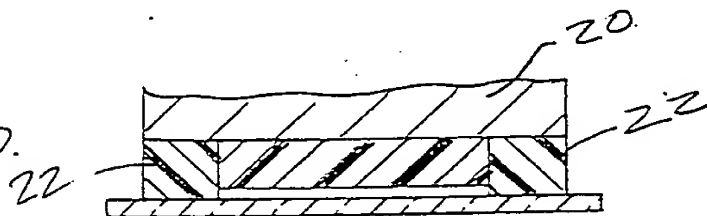


FIG. 2E.

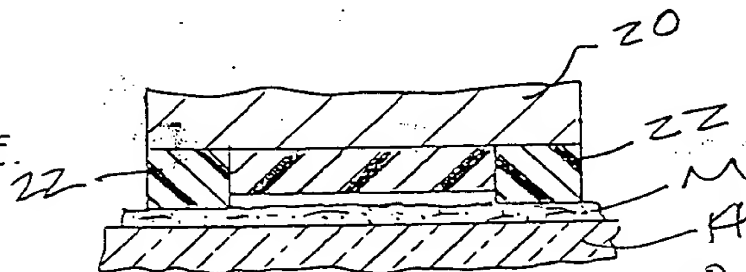


FIG. 2F.

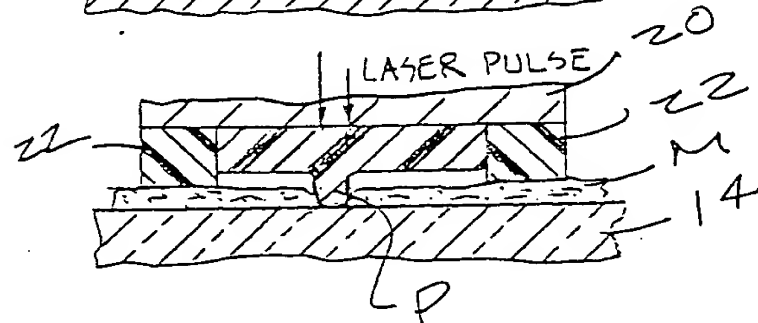


FIG. 2G.

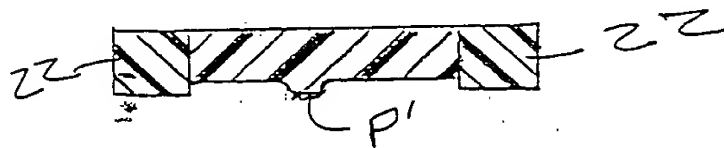
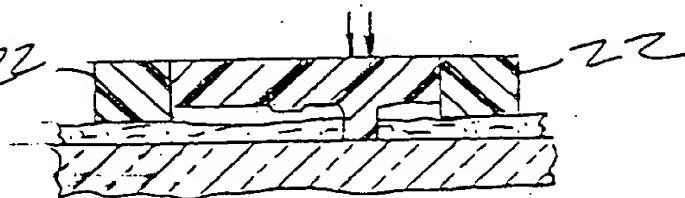
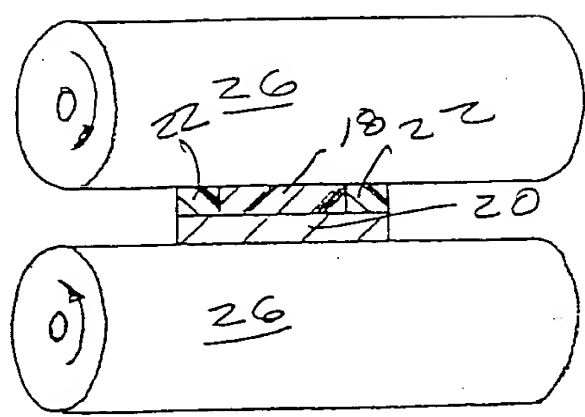
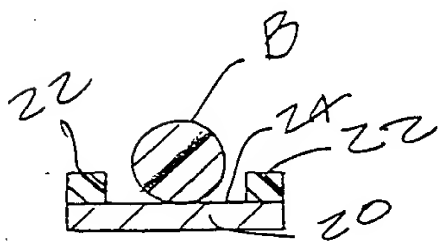
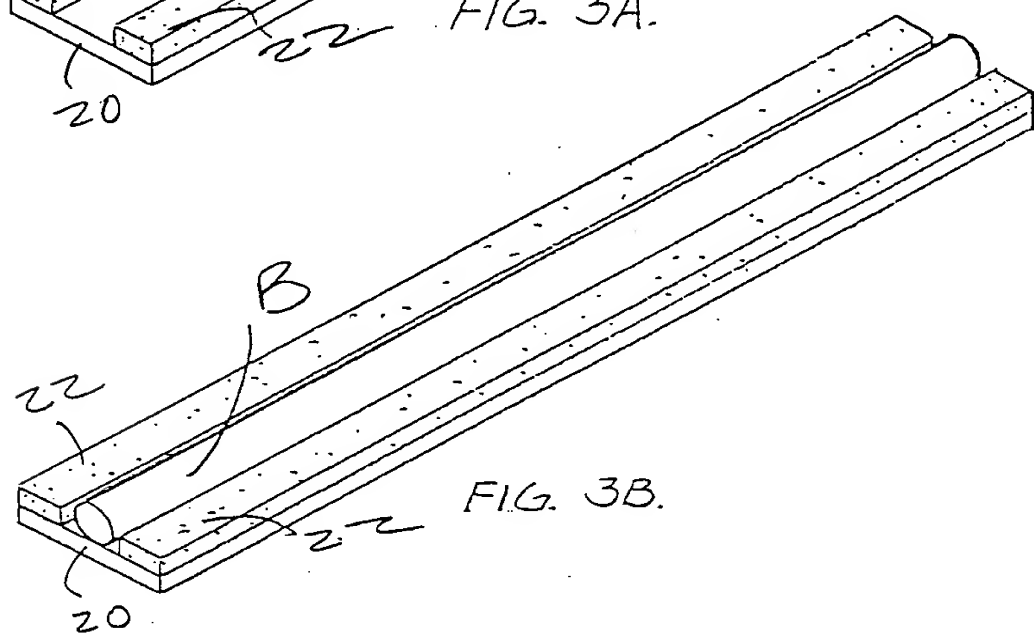
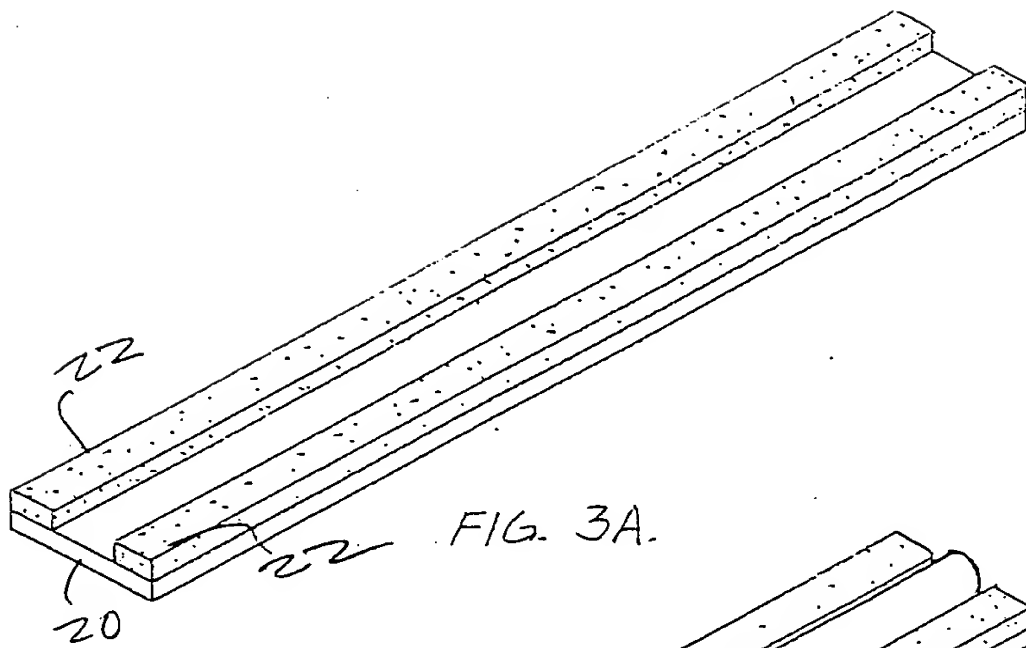
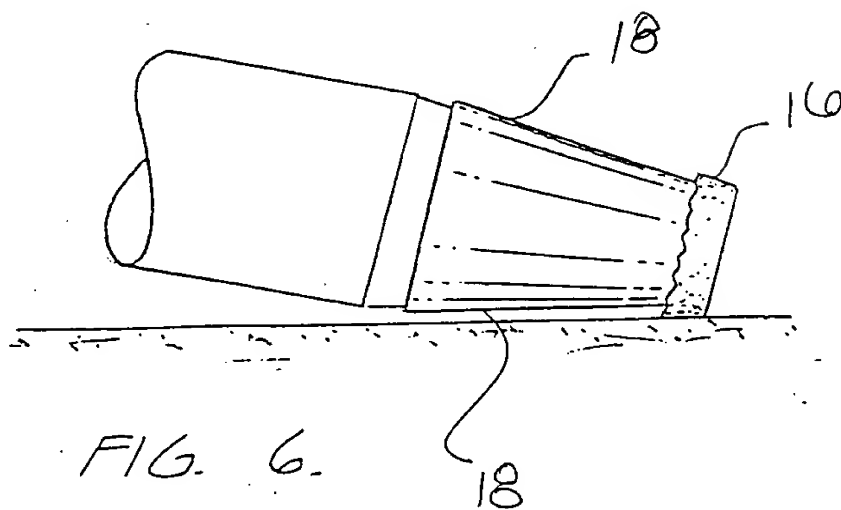
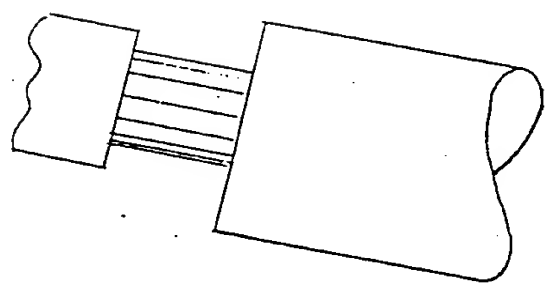
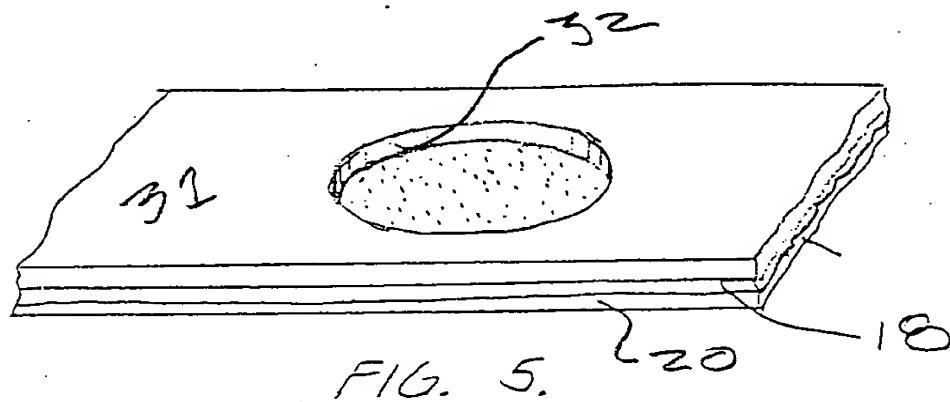
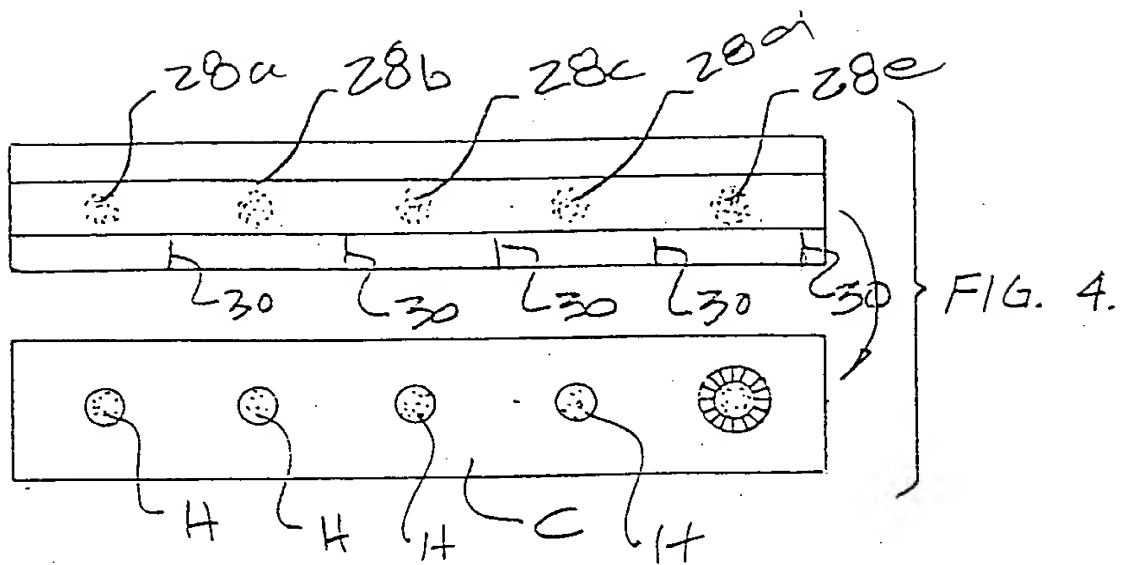


FIG. 2H.



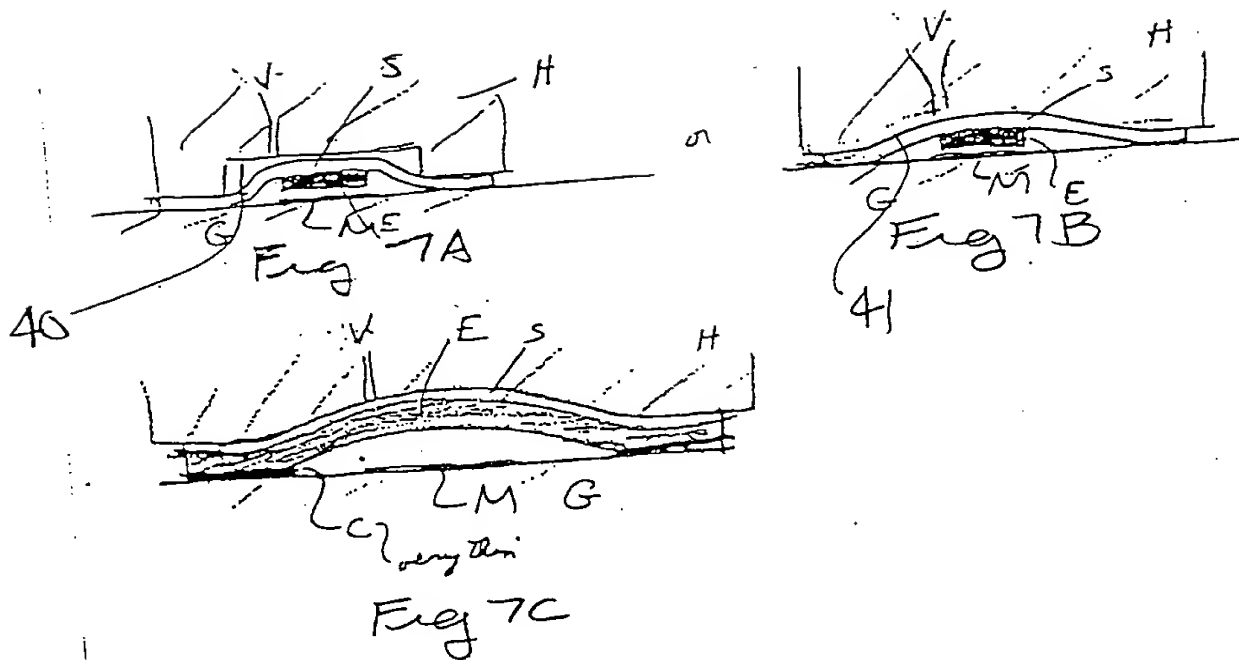


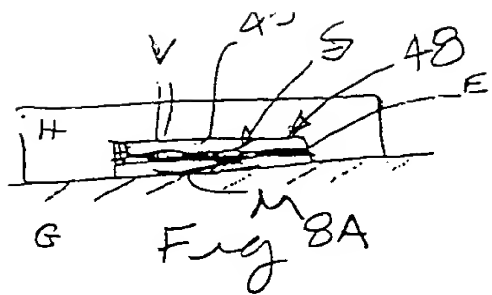
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



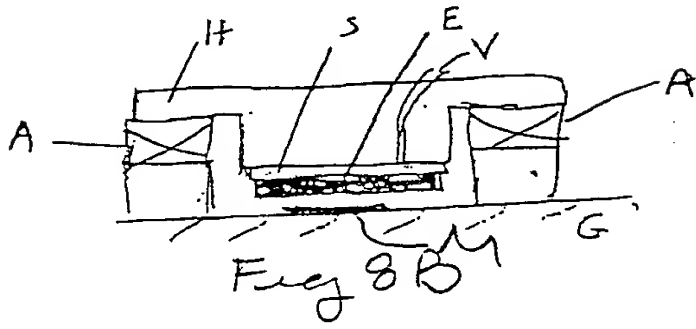
6030996 20000000

- S - substrate
- E - EVA
- C - coating
- H - Tape holder
- G - slide
- V - VACUUM

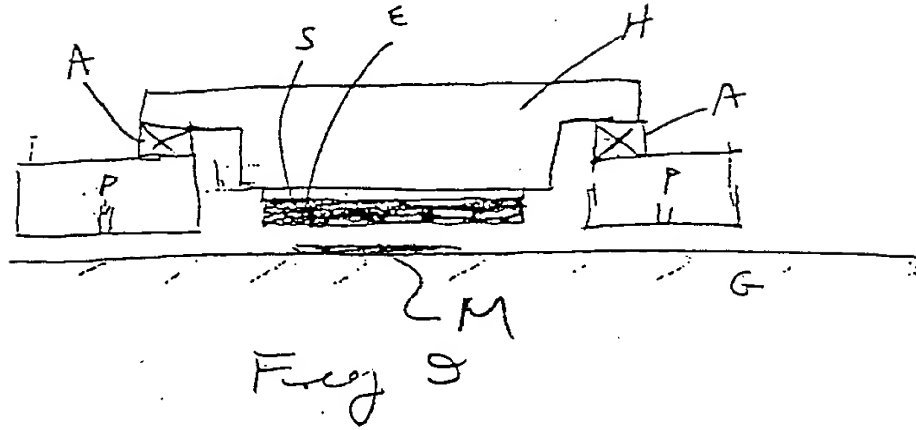




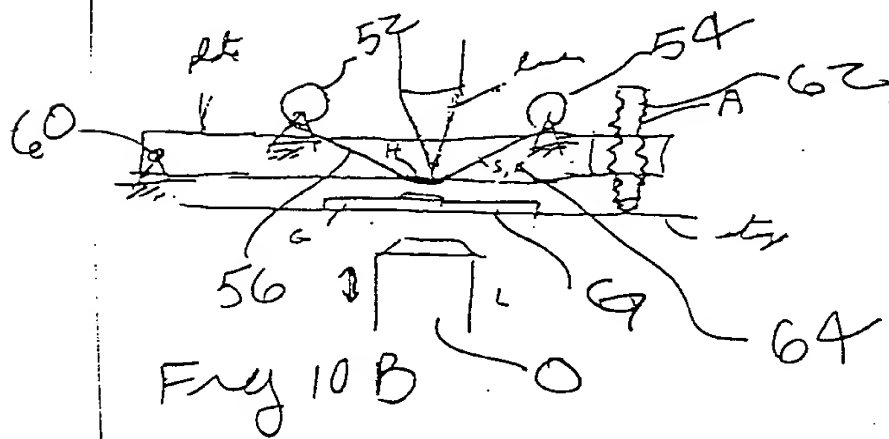
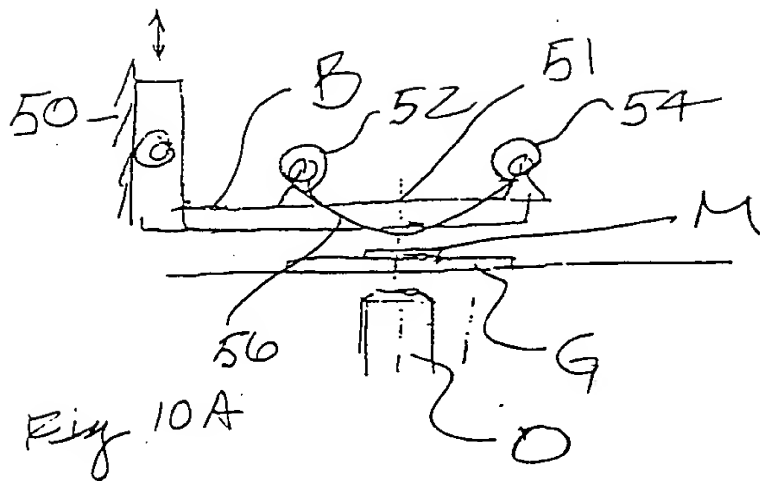
A-section
 SE, C, H, G, V
 in Fig 1



P - supply pressure



- 1) h₁ as A
- 2) h₂ as A



Allen Bill Hynas
from SITH Goldstream, NIH

controlled gap.
(greatly exaggerated)

stepper motor
to rotate
cylinder to new
position

cylinder
sachet

cylinder

alibi



tissue on
top of
slide

Microscope-
stage

leser (epi.)

precision
shaft
bearing

contact arm '86

precision
activation
(e.g. different

The barbus actuator can raise the cylinder off the slide when it moves to the right (retracts) or it can lower the cylinder (extend) until the contact arm hits the pressure actuator which can be controlled to pass then 1 micron to 2.5 to 10 microns

100

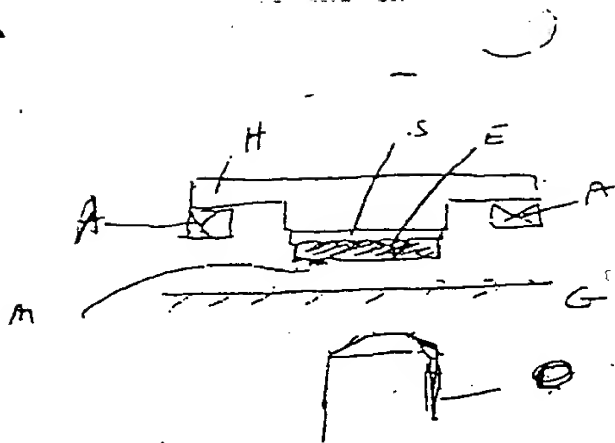


Fig 11

S, E, H, A are

M - mark on lower
surface of E

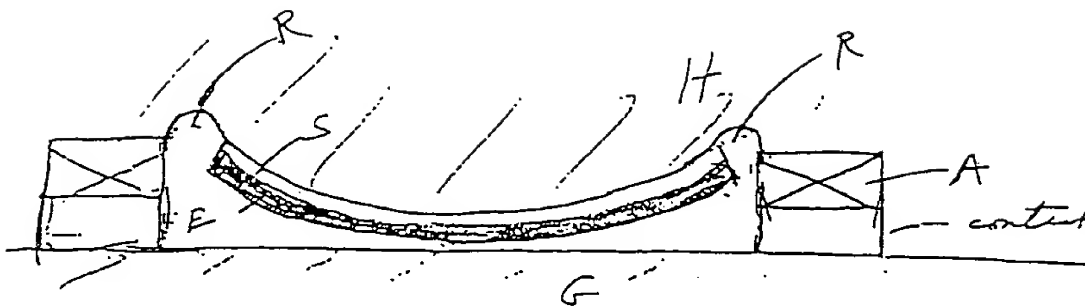
L objective lens

D is fluorescent dye
in EVA

+ pressure transducer

o orifice

F - fixture



R - relief
 --- contact pad or air bearing

Fig 12

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